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as to relieve it from the friction of the shaft from which it hung and which was revolving at full speed. In so doing the belt slipped and caught the volunteer workman in a sort of loop which carried him around the shaft. Deceased seeing the workman in this perilous position succeeded in rescuing him from it, but in the attempt was himself caught in the belt and whirled over the shaft, sustaining thereby injuries from which he died. Held, that as plaintiff had not been directed to adjust it, the condition of the belt was not the proximate cause of the injury, and although it is not contributory negligence to attempt to rescue a person in peril, no matter whether it was the result of the person's own negligence (*Eckert v. Railroad Co.*, 43 N. Y. 502; *Spooner v. Railroad Co.*, 115 N. Y. 22, 21 N. E. 696; *Gibney v. State*, 137 N. Y. 1, 33 N. E. 142), yet no action would lie against defendant in this case, as its negligence was not the proximate cause of intestate's death.

Attorney and Client—Liability for Negligence—Overlooking First Lien.—*Larrall v. Groman*, 37 Atl. Rep. 98 (Penn.). An attorney searching the record in regard to certain property, held liable to his client for overlooking prior liens, wherein client loaned money on a mortgage of said property on the strength of his stating there were no prior liens.

Gift to Infant—Engagement Ring—Conditions of Marriage—Breach.—*Stramberg v. Rubenstein*, 44 N. Y. Sup. 405. A man cannot recover during the infancy of his former fiancée an engagement ring given her, on the ground that she had broken the engagement.

Monopolies—Combination in Restraint of Trade—Promissory Note.—*Milwaukee Masons and Builders Ass'n v. Niezerowski*, 70 N. W. Rep. 166 (Wis.). The private by-laws of a masons' and builders' association, which consists of most of the mason contractors in a city, are void as in restraint of trade, when they require the members to pay six per cent on all contracts performed by them, and that all bids for work must be first submitted to the association, and six per cent must be added by the lowest bidder to his price before he submits it to the owner or his architect. A note given by a contractor to such an association, of which he was a member, for the percentage due under the by-laws, on a contract for building, is invalid and will not be enforced.

Criminal Law—False Pretenses.—*Jules v. State*, 36 Atl. Rep. 1027 (Md.). A false representation by one that he has superna-